

GENERAL NOTES

**A Golden Plover in Central New York in Spring.**—On March 21, 1942 a Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*) was found in an upland field close to Cayuga Lake, Kings Ferry, Cayuga County, New York by a group of Cornell University ornithology students which included myself. It was in company with three Killdeers (*Charadrius vociferus*). The next day, accompanied by Harrison Tordoff and Herbert Bleich, I returned and found the bird again in exactly the same place. It was feeding busily despite an inch of snow which had fallen during the night. The plover was collected and is now in the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Memorial Bird Collection at Cornell University. Mr. Lloyd Hulbert made a complete dissection and found it in excellent condition with no apparent injuries or disorders of any sort. The full stomach contained earthworms (*Lumbricus*) and numerous disintegrated insect remains. The specimen is a male in winter plumage. The testes were very small, 1 x 3 mm.

I am aware of very few authentic spring records of the Golden Plover in New York State: April 7, 1882 (one) and May 10, 1885 (two), both from Shinnecock Bay, Long Island (E. H. Eaton, *Birds of New York*, 1, 1910: 347). A. C. Bent (*U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.*, 146, 1929: 190) gives records for Long Island City, April 17, and Fair Haven Light, May 3, but does not give the source. W. Sedwitz (*Proc. Linn. Soc. N.Y.* Nos. 50-51, 1940: 55) reports one seen in the New York City region on April 18, 1937. There is apparently no previous spring record for the Finger Lakes region.—ROBERT M. MENGEL, *Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

**A Nest of the Acadian Owl in Michigan.**—On May 1, 1942, I discovered an adult Acadian Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica*) and her brood of seven young in an artificial squirrel den at the Swan Creek Wildlife Experiment Station in Allegan County, Michigan. The young ranged in age from approximately five days to two weeks. The smallest of the brood was downy and quite helpless, while the oldest was almost entirely feathered out.

The artificial squirrel dens in use at the experiment station are wooden boxes 18 inches high by 12 inches square made of one-inch pine lumber. The entrance, placed near the top of one side, is 3 inches in diameter. The box in which the owls were found is 21 feet high in a 13-inch (DBH) black oak (*Quercus velutina*) in an upland area composed mainly of second growth black oak and white oak (*Quercus alba*).

There are only two other records for the Acadian Owl in the experiment station files. One is of an adult found dead near the Kalamazoo River on October 25, 1939, and the other of one taken alive in a box trap on November 29, 1939.—PHILIP BAUMGRAS, *Game Division, Michigan Department of Conservation, Lansing, Michigan.*

**Western Burrowing Owl in Indiana.**—On Sunday, April 12 of this year I collected a male Western Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea*) in McClellan Township, Newton County, Indiana. Apparently this is the second record for this species from Indiana, the first specimen having been taken April 16, 1924, in the dune region of Porter County by Ashley Hine (*Auk*, 41, 1924: 602).

The location for the 1942 record was about two miles from the Indiana-Illinois state line. Spotted from a car, the bird sat on a mound at the mouth of a woodchuck burrow atop the spoil bank of a dredge ditch bordering a county road. When struck with a charge of light shot, the owl pitched into the burrow. It was recovered from a depth of about five feet. The head and neck region of the owl was abundantly parasitized by two species of mallophaga *Philoaterus*